



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification⁵:

H04N 1/21

(11) International Publication Number:

WO 94/14274

A1

(43) International Publication Date:

23 June 1994 (23.06.94)

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/US93/11499

(81) Designated States: JP, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).

(22) International Filing Date:

26 November 1993 (26.11.93)

(30) Priority Data:

988,517

10 December 1992 (10.12.92) US

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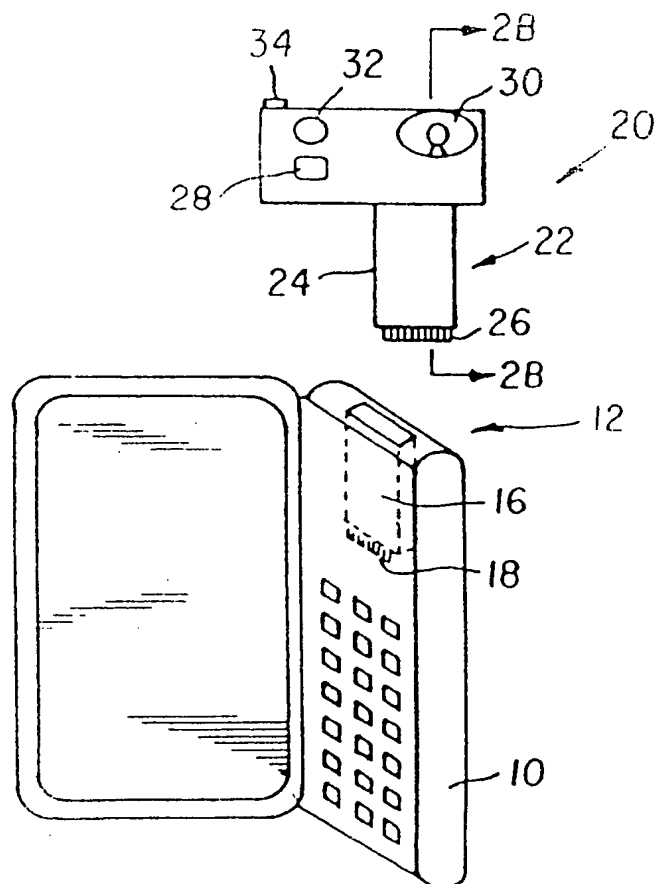
Published

*With international search report.**Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.*

(54) Title: ELECTRONIC CAMERA WITH MEMORY CARD INTERFACE TO A COMPUTER

(57) Abstract

An electronic camera (20) operates with a small, portable computer (10) having a card interface (12, 22) of the type used for communicating with a removable memory card. The camera includes an image sensor for converting an image into an electrical signal, an A/D converter for converting the electrical signal into a digital signal, and a signal processor for interfacing the digital signal to the card interface (22), ordinarily a slot (16) receptacle, on the computer. By defining the interface to include a mechanical extender (24) that physically interconnects the camera to the card slot (16) on the computer, the camera and computer are linked in a high speed interface as a convenient, hand-held unit.



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ELECTRONIC CAMERA WITH MEMORY CARD INTERFACE TO A
COMPUTER

Field of Invention

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This invention pertains to the field of electronic imaging and, more particularly, to an image acquisition peripheral operated as an input device to a personal computer.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

It is well known to use a video camera with a computer frame grabber. A typical system employs a video motion camera (such as the CCD 4000 RGB Flash-Sync Camera manufactured by Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N.Y.) and a frame grabber board (such as a TARGA^(TM) frame store board manufactured by True Vision, Inc., Indianapolis, Indiana) attached to the PC bus of a personal computer. The camera provides the timing to interface with the video frame store board by activating the frame acquire line of the frame store board whenever an external voltage input to the camera is dropped low (e.g., by dropping the "Camera Acquire In" line to the CCD 4000 camera). It is customary to design software to activate the camera's frame acquire line from the computer. To capture an image into the computer in such a customary application, the operator frames the subject while observing the live camera output on a video monitor, and then interacts with the computer keyboard at the proper moment.

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Another approach to computer image acquisition is described in U.S. Serial Number 805,220, entitled "Hand-Manipulated Electronic Camera Tethered to a Personal Computer," which was filed December 11, 1991 in the names of K. A. Parulski, R. H. Hamel, and J. J. Acello, and assigned to the assignee of the present application. In this system an electronic

camera is coupled to a personal computer through a computer interface. In particular, a digital interface standard may be used, and images from the camera are input to the computer through a Small Computer System Interface (SCSI). The camera is preferably linked, or
5 tethered, to the computer with a cable, thus allowing a certain amount of mobility for the camera independent of the computer.

Both of these known interfaces have drawbacks.

10 The NTSC signal is an analog signal subject to noise, and additionally requires a special frame grabber card in the computer to decode and digitize the signal. The SCSI signal has a relatively low data rate and a complicated protocol, requiring an expensive SCSI
15 interface integrated circuit in the camera. Notwithstanding such drawbacks, the system described in Serial Number 805,220 provides a low cost electronic still camera which attaches to a personal computer that provides image processing, storage, and display. By
20 relying on the computer to perform these tasks, the camera cost can be greatly reduced.

It is known to provide detachable integrated circuit memory in the size and form of a thin card, much like a credit card, that is connectable to a
25 memory card reader which interfaces to a host data processing system via a standard interface, such as the SCSI interface. A typical general-purpose host system, such as a desktop computer, incorporates a processor for utilizing data recorded on the memory card in a
30 variety of applications; a typical specialized host system, e.g., an image capture processing system, provides large volumes of digital data for rapid recording on the card. Newer, smaller, battery-operated personal computers (such as notebook or penpad
35 personal computers) utilize a memory card controller (such as the MB86301 Memory Card Controller, by Fujitsu Microelectronics, Inc.) that is compatible with the Personal Computer Memory Card International Association

(PCMCIA) standard. Such a controller is capable of interfacing a variety of memory cards, with densities up to 64 Mbytes, to a wide range of microprocessors via 8- or 16-bit data paths. A typical application is shown in Figure 1, where a small, battery-operated computer 10 includes a card receptacle 12 for accepting a memory card 14. These computers are often ergonomically designed so that the display screen 11 folds over the keyboard 13, making a very compact package. In such a computer the memory card 14 takes the place of a floppy disk drive. Such small computers often have an RS-232 input port 15, but seldom have either a SCSI port or a dedicated video input port. Images can be input via the RS-232 port 15, but this is a very slow process.

A memory card may also be used as the removable storage medium for recording images taken by an electronic still camera. An example of such a system is shown in U.S. Patent No. 5,016,107, wherein an image sensor generates analog image information that is converted into digital signals, transformed, and encoded into a compressed stream of digital signals that are downloaded to a removable memory card. The memory card disclosed therein includes a commercially-available high speed static random access memory (SRAM). In another configuration of interest, which is shown in U.S. Patent No. 4,937,676, a compact, hand-held portable electronic imaging system includes both an electronic imaging camera and a hard copy printer (and display) that are separately housed with respect to each other yet readily interconnectable for use either in combination or apart. The camera and printer interconnect by means of an elongated tongue member on the printer housing that slides into a recessed groove in the camera housing. Electrical connectors in the tongue-groove interface convey image signals between the camera and the printer. In addition to the tongue-groove interface between the camera and the printer,

slots are provided on the respective units to accept memory cards for separate storage and retrieval of the image signals.

In all of these systems, there is need for a low cost means of digitally interfacing a small camera peripheral to a portable computer at a rate higher than that provided by a SCSI interface or an RS-232 input, and without the attendant difficulties of an analog frame grabbing process.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of the invention is to adapt an available, convenient, high speed interface on a small, portable computer to an electronic camera.

In accordance with the invention, an electronic camera operates with a computer having a card interface of the type used for communicating with a removable card containing semiconductor memory. For this purpose, the camera includes means for converting an image into an electrical signal, means for converting the electrical signal into a digital signal, and means for interfacing the digital signal to the card interface on the computer. By further defining the interfacing means to include a mechanical adaptor that physically interconnects the camera to a card slot on a portable computer, the structural connection links the camera and computer together as a hand-held unit. In a preferred embodiment, the card interface incorporates the PCMCIA standard.

The advantage of the invention is that the camera can be designed as an inexpensive "clip-on" accessory that mates with a portable computer incorporating a PCMCIA "memory card" slot. The computer can be thus relied upon to perform image processing, storage, and display. The PCMCIA interface provides a high speed parallel interface for rapidly

transferring image data from an image sensor to a personal computer.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

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The invention will be described in relation to the drawings in which

Figure 1 is an illustration of a known computer adapted for use with a memory card;

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Figure 2A is an illustration of an electronic still camera adapted for insertion into the card slot of a computer in accordance with the invention;

Figure 2B is a side elevation of the camera of Figure 2A taken along the lines 2B-2B;

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Figure 3 is block diagram of the major elements of the camera of Figure 2A;

Figure 4 is a more detailed diagram of the signal processor shown in Figure 3;

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Figure 5 is a flow chart showing the operation of the electronic still camera shown in the aforementioned Figures;

Figure 6 is a second embodiment of an electronic still camera employing a card interface; and

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Figure 7 is a third embodiment of an electronic still camera employing a card interface.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

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Since electronic still cameras and computers, including small computers utilizing a card slot adapted to a PCMCIA standard, are well known, the present description will be directed in particular to elements forming part of, or cooperating more directly with, apparatus in accordance with the present invention.

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Elements not specifically shown or described may be selected from those known in the art. In particular, information as to a typical card interface standard can be found in the PC Card Standard, Release 2.0.

published by the Personal Computer Memory Card
International Association, Sunnyvale, California,
September 1991.

Referring to Figure 2, and in accordance with
5 one embodiment of the invention, an electronic camera
20 incorporates a structural element 22 which allows
the camera 20 to be connected into the conventional
memory card receptacle 12 of a portable computer 10.
The receptacle 12 is, e.g., a slot 16 for receipt of a
10 card containing semiconductor memory and the structural
element 22, in that case, is an extender board 24 that
fits into the slot 16 (shown in phantom lines). The
extender 24 includes an edge connector 26 that is
configured to mate with a corresponding connector 18
15 (shown in phantom lines) within the slot 16 when the
camera 20 is properly located in relation to the
computer 10. (While not critical to the invention, the
extender board 24 can be removable from the camera 20,
or can be folded into or parallel to the camera 20 when
20 detached from the computer 10.)

Preferably, the card interface is the PCMCIA
memory card interface described in the aforementioned
reference. In accordance with the PCMCIA PC Card
Standard--Release 2.0, the interface pin assignments
25 are as follows (Table I):

TABLE I.
PCMCIA 7 CARD STANDARD - RELEASE 2.0
PIN ASSIGNMENTS

PIN	SIGNAL	I/O	FUNCTION
1	GND		Ground
2	D3	I/O	Data bit 3
3	D4	I/O	Data bit 4
4	D5	I/O	Data bit 5
5	D6	I/O	Data bit 6
6	D7	I/O	Data bit 7
7	CE1	I	Card enable
8	A10	I	Address bit 10
9	OE	I	Output enable
10	A11	I	Address bit 11
11	A9	I	Address bit 9
12	A8	I	Address bit 8
13	A13	I	Address bit 13
14	A14	I	Address bit 14
15	WE/PGM	I	Write enable
16	IREQ	O	Interrupt Request
17	Vcc		
18	Vpp1		Programming and Peripheral Supply
19	A16	I	Address bit 16
20	A15	I	Address bit 15
21	A12	I	Address bit 12
22	A7	I	Address bit 7
23	A6	I	Address bit 6
24	A5	I	Address bit 5
25	A4	I	Address bit 4
26	A3	I	Address bit 3
27	A2	I	Address bit 2
28	A1	I	Address bit 1
29	A0	I	Address bit 0
30	D0	I/O	Data bit 0
31	D1	I/O	Data bit 1
32	D2	I/O	Data bit 2

33	IOIS16	O	IO Port is 16 bit
34	GND		Ground
35	GND		Ground
36	CD1	O	Card detect
37	D11	I/O	Data bit 11
38	D12	I/O	Data bit 12
39	D13	I/O	Data bit 13
40	D14	I/O	Data bit 14
41	D15	I/O	Data bit 15
42	CE2	I	Card enable
43	RFSH	I	Refresh
44	IORD	I	IO Read
45	IOWF	I	IO Write
46	A17	I	Address bit 17
47	A18	I	Address bit 18
48	A19	I	Address bit 19
49	A20	I	Address bit 20
50	A21	I	Address bit 21
51	Vcc		
52	Vpp2		Programming and Peripheral Supply 2
53	A22	I	Address bit 22
54	A23	I	Address bit 23
55	A24	I	Address bit 24
56	A25	I	Address bit 25
57	RFU		Reserved
58	RESET	I	Card Reset
59	WAIT	O	Extend bus cycle
60	INPACK	O	Input Port Acknowledge
61	REG	I	Register select & IO Enable
62	SPKR	O	Audio Digital Waveform
63	STSCHG	O	Card Statuses Changed
64	D8	I/O	Data bit 8
65	D9	I/O	Data bit 9
66	D10	I/O	Data bit 10
67	CD2	O	Card detect
68	GND		Ground

The camera 20 is thus connected into the 5 pin PCMCIA memory card slot 16 of the portable computer 10 by means of an extender board 34 that matches PCMCIA card dimensions. The full PCMCIA dimensions are available in the aforementioned Release 2.0; basically, the card is approximately 86 mm long by 54 mm wide by 4 mm thick. The card slot 16 is dimensioned accordingly. The camera 10 is designed to respond to commands from the portable computer 10 using the normal PCMCIA address and control lines, and to provide image data to the computer 10 over the normal PCMCIA data lines, as shown in Table I. The camera includes memory which defines the "card" as a "camera", and can optionally store the compiled software code for the computer 10 to execute in order to properly process images from the camera 20. One advantage of the invention is that the camera can be designed as an inexpensive accessory to the computer, with a minimum of external components. In Figure 2A, the camera 20 is shown with an optical system 28, a flash unit 30, a view finder 32, and a capture switch 34. As shown in side elevation in Figure 2B, the camera 20 can be made to have a relatively thin configuration that ergonomically mates with the computer 10. In this manner the computer 10 and camera 20 interconnect via the PCMCIA card slot 16 to form a convenient hand-held unit for taking pictures.

Figure 3 shows the subsystems of the camera 10. The optical system 28 includes a lens 33, a diaphragm 35, a shutter 36, and an infrared filter 38. To keep the system inexpensive, the lens 33 is fixed focus, and a close-up diopter lens 40 is optionally moved into the optical axis for close-up pictures. Image light is directed by the optical system 28 upon an image sensor 42, which is a charge-coupled device (CCD) sensor, such as the full frame sensor KAF-400 manufactured by Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New

York. The timing of the read-out of the image sensor 42 is controlled by a CCD clock driver circuit 44.

The sub-systems of the camera 20 are controlled by a microprocessor 46. In particular, the exposure conditions of the image are input to the microprocessor 46 from a photometer 48 and shutter release is initiated by the capture switch 34. Accordingly, the microprocessor 46 instructs a pair of stepper drivers 50 to set the diaphragm 35 and to operate the shutter 36, and, as needed, to fire the flash 30. The microprocessor 46 further interfaces with a signal processor 52, which controls the read-out clocking of the image sensor 42 and processes the image signal generated by the image sensor 42. The signal processor 52 provides the processed image signals to the computer 10 via the extender 24.

Details of the signal processor 52 are shown in Figure 4. A logic circuit 54 (such as Model EPS464 or Model EPM7096 integrated circuits manufactured by Altera Corp., San Jose, California) provides the timing signals to control the image sensor 42 and the various parts of the signal processor 52. In particular the logic circuit 54 provides the horizontal and vertical clocking signals H1,H2,V1,V2 to read an image signal from the sensor 42 and the timing signal RESET to initiate each pixel read-out period. The output of the sensor 42 is initially processed by an analog signal processor 56 incorporating, e.g., a gain stage and a correlated double sampling circuit, and converted to a digital signal by an analog-to-digital (A/D) converter 58. The digitized signal is then processed by an EPROM look-up table (LUT) 62 that is addressed by a multiplexer 60. The LUT 62 stores the white balance and gamma correction curveshapes, and information about the camera. More particularly, the LUT 62 may store the Card Information Structure (CIS) required by the PCMCIA format (refer to the aforementioned PCMCIA standard reference), which indicates that the computer

is accessing a special type of "memory card", specifically, a "camera". The LUT can also store a camera serial number, location of sensor defects, the structure of a color filter array used on the sensor 42, etc. Moreover, the LUT 62 may also store the computer program which is used (by the computer) to operate the camera and to process the images from the sensor color filter array to obtain a full resolution, color corrected image. This information is read from EPROM 62 when the REG pin on the PCMCIA connector is enabled, causing the timing logic 54 to switch the MUX60 output to respond to address pins A0-A9 on the PCMCIA connector.

The digitized signal processed by the LUT 62 is then provided to two sets of octal latches, 64a, 64b, and 66a, 66b. Each octal latch stores one pixel value. While one set (64a, 64b or 66a, 66b) of latches is being loaded, the pixel values stored in the other set from the previous two pixels are read into the computer 10 through the 16-bit data lines D0-D15 via the PCMCIA bus. The camera 20 is controlled by the address lines A0-A9 and the control lines 68 from the computer 10 provided via the PCMCIA bus. In addition to the already-mentioned REG pin, which is used to initiate a readout of information from the LUT 62, the IREQ line receives a signal from the timing logic 54 when data is available for transfer, and address bit 23 (A23 pin) is set by the computer to trigger the timing logic 54 to begin a line transfer. As each pair of pixels are latched into the octal latches 64a, 64b, 66a, and 66b, the timing logic 54 indicates that valid data is available by asserting the INPACK pin. After the computer has read the two pixel values, it asserts address bit 24 (A24 pin) to alert the timing logic 54 that the computer is ready for another two pixels. This two-pixel by two-pixel "hand shaking" continues until the full line is transferred, and the process then repeats for the next line.

The operation of the image capture system of Figs. 2-4 proceeds as shown in the flow chart of Figure 5. The user begins by connecting the extender card 24 incorporating the PCMCIA socket 26 to the camera, and
5 sliding the extender card 24 into the computer. The user opens a "camera" application program and selects capture parameters from a menu. The options can include color (8, 16, or 24 bit) or monochrome (1 or 8
10 bit), full resolution or subsampled, and store direct to disk, compress before storing, or convert to a standard metric before storing. Once the selections are made, the camera 20 is "enabled" and the flash is charged if required. The user frames the image and
15 depresses the capture button 34. This action initiates a sequence in which the scene light level is read using the photometer 48, the diaphragm 35 is adjusted, the shutter 36 is opened, the flash 30 is fired if necessary, and the image sensor 42 is exposed to light. The digitized image sensor data, a line at a time, is
20 read over the PCMCIA bus to the computer RAM memory using the sequence shown in Figure 5. Depending on the capture options selected, the data is either stored directly from RAM to the hard disk (or other non-volatile computer memory), is compressed using
25 conventional methods, or converted to a full resolution color image.

In a second embodiment shown in Figure 6, the camera 20 includes an enclosure 21 connected to the
30 extender board 24 via a flexible multi-wire cable 70 (the enclosure 21 includes the elements of Figure 4 less the extender board 24.) The extender board 24 plugs into the PCMCIA slot 12 in the computer 10. The cable 70 allows the camera 20 to be used some distance from the computer. The multi-wire cable may include
35 only a subset of the pin connections listed in table 1, since pins not used by the camera 20 do not need to be included in the cable 70. To further reduce the number of wires required, the cable could use a serial data

format, and the serial data could be converted to parallel data on the extender board 24.

In a third embodiment shown in Figure 7, the camera 20 includes a radio frequency (RF) element 72 having an RF transmitter and an RF receiver connected to the enclosure 21, and the extender board 24, which plugs into the PCMCIA slot 12 in the computer 10, also includes an RF element 74 having an RF transmitter and receiver. The digital image is transferred from the camera 20 to the computer 10 via an RF link 76, which is shown schematically by an arrow. Alternately, an infrared (IR) transmission link could be used, and the elements 72 and 74 would constitute respective sets of infrared (IR) emitters and receivers.

The invention has been described in detail with particular reference to a presently preferred embodiment, but it will be understood that variations and modifications can be effected within the spirit and scope of the invention. For example, in another embodiment, the camera 20 could supply data using only 8 bits out of the 16 data bits available on the PCMCIA connector. In yet another embodiment, a buffer memory may be inserted between the LUT 62 and the PCMCIA connector so that the data transfer to the computer 10 can take place at any time following the image capture, without being synchronized to the sensor readout.

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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An electronic camera for operation with a computer having a card interface of the type used for communicating with a removable card containing semiconductor memory, said camera comprising:
 - means for converting an image into an electrical signal;
 - means for converting the electrical signal into a digital signal;
 - means for interfacing the digital signal to the card interface on the computer.
2. A camera as claimed in claim 1 wherein said computer includes a card connector and said interfacing means includes a structural element for mating with the connector on the computer so that the digital signal may be transferred from the camera to the computer.
3. A camera as claimed in claim 2 wherein the structural element is a mechanical adapter that physically interconnects the camera to the computer.
4. A camera as claimed in claim 3 wherein the computer is portable and the structural element connects the computer and camera together as a hand-held unit.
5. A camera as claimed in claim 1 wherein the card interface is a PCMCIA interface.
6. A camera as claimed in claim 2 wherein said image converting means and said signal converting means are contained within an enclosure, and wherein said interfacing means further includes a cable for connecting said structural element to said enclosure.
7. A camera as claimed in claim 2 wherein said image converting means and said signal converting means are contained within an enclosure, and wherein said interfacing means further includes means for generating a radio frequency (RF) signal link between

said enclosure and said structural element for transferring RF signals therebetween.

8. A camera as claimed in claim 7 wherein said RF generating means includes respective RF transceivers attached to said enclosure and structural element.

9. A camera as claimed in claim 2 wherein said image converting means and said signal converting means are contained within an enclosure, and wherein said interfacing means includes means for generating an infrared (IR) signal link between said enclosure and said structural element for transferring IR signals therebetween.

10. A camera as claimed in claim 9 wherein said IR generating means includes respective IR emitter and receivers attached to said enclosure and structural element.

11. An electronic camera for operation with a computer having a card slot for interfacing with a removable memory card, said camera comprising:

an optical system for forming an image of a scene;

an image sensor for converting the image into an electrical signal;

an A/D converter for generating a digital signal from the electrical signal;

a signal processor for generating a processed digital signal from the digital signal; and

an adaptor for conveying the processed digital signal through the card slot to the computer.

12. An electronic camera as claimed in claim 11 wherein said signal processor provides gamma correction and/or white balancing.

13. An electronic camera as claimed in claim 11 wherein said signal processor is a look-up memory having a transfer function that provides gamma correction and/or white balancing.

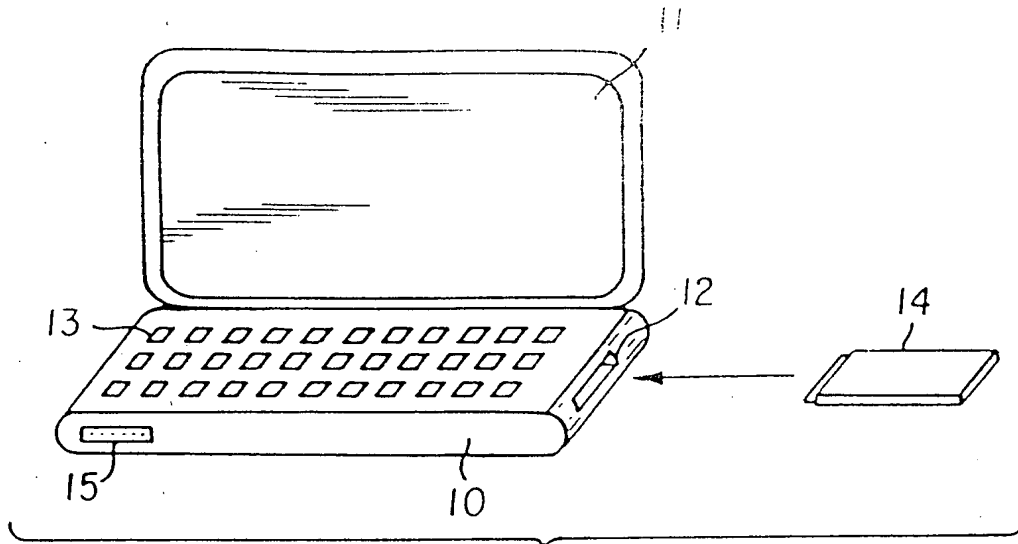


FIG. 1
(prior art)

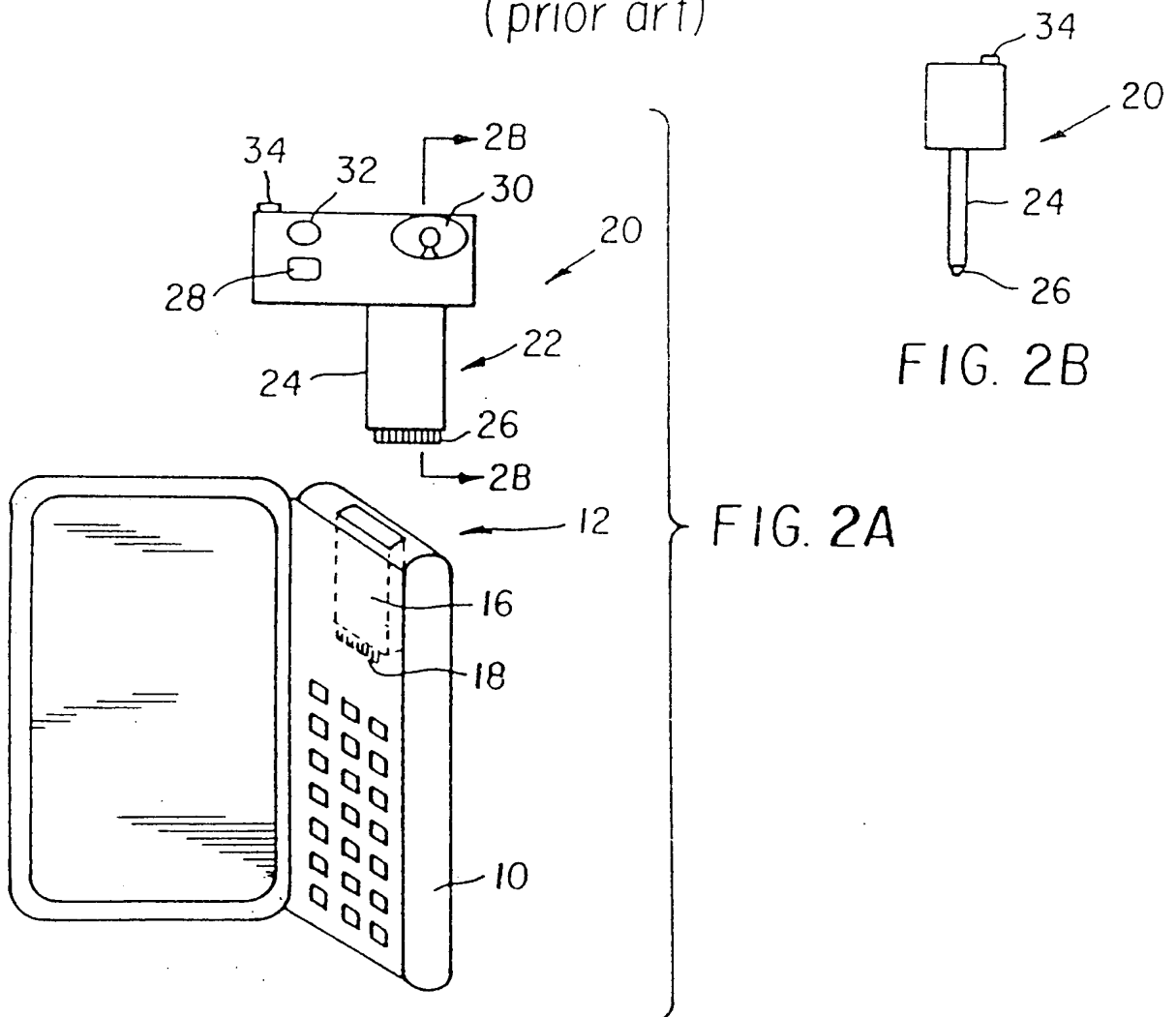
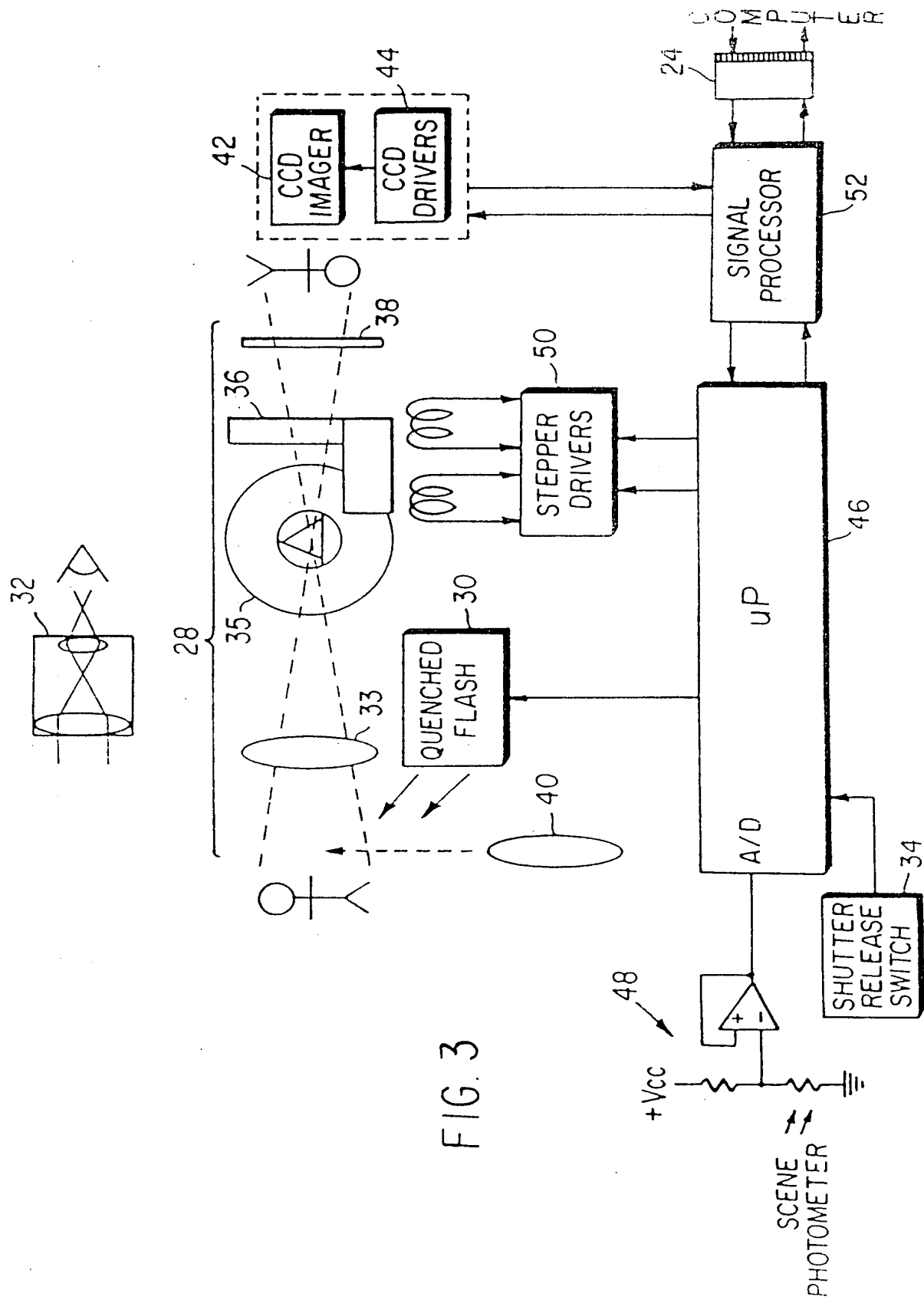
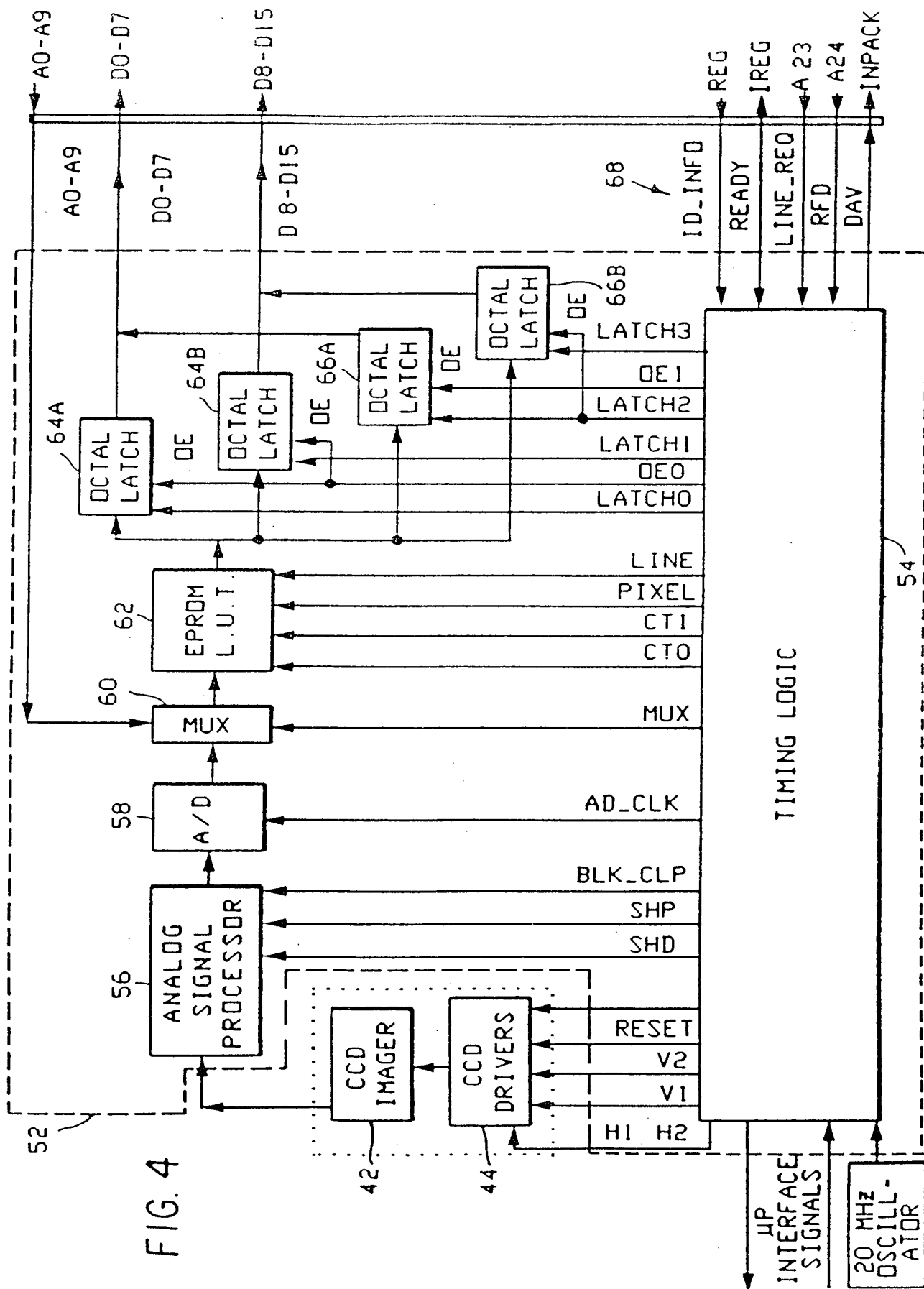
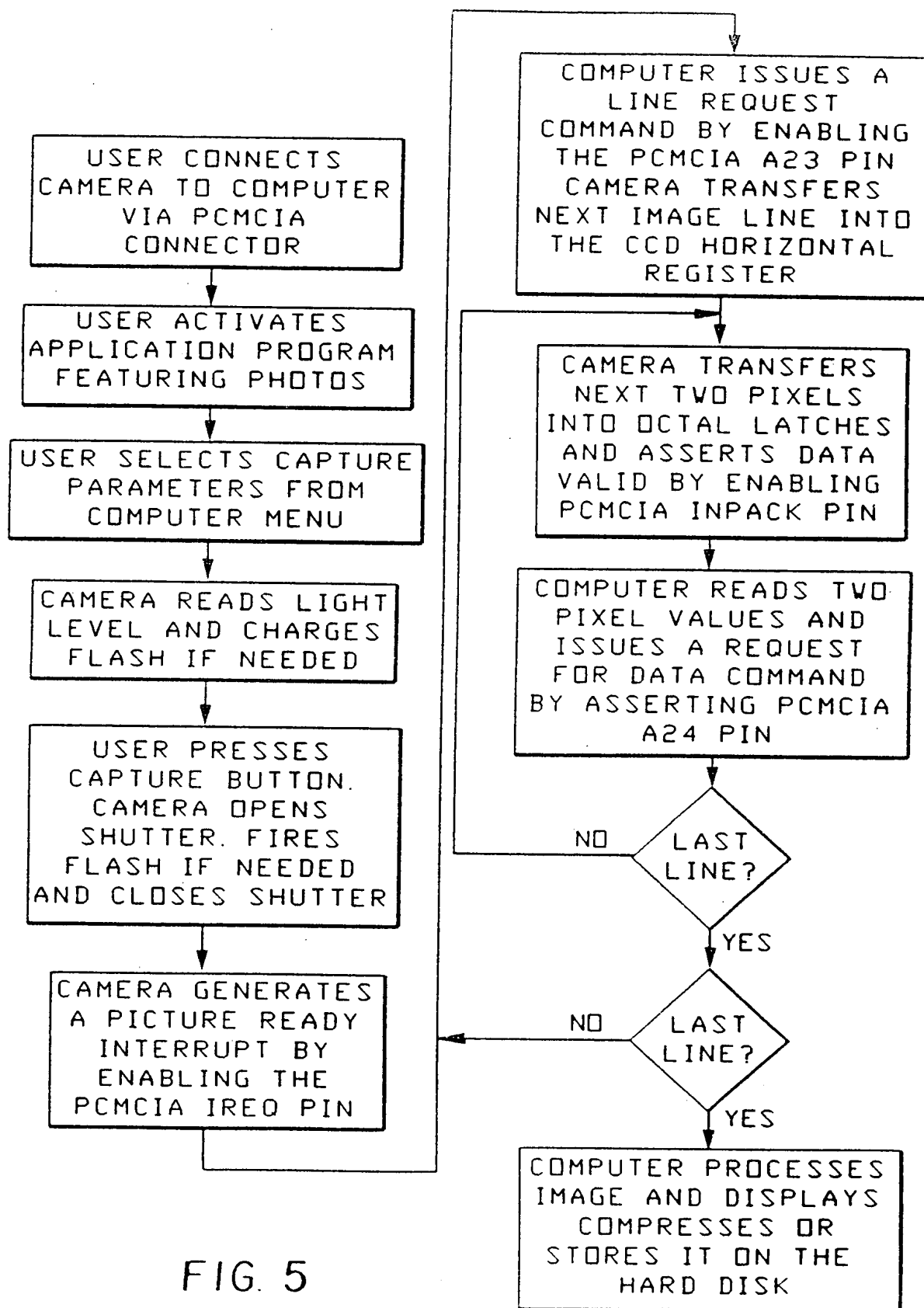


FIG. 2A

FIG. 2B







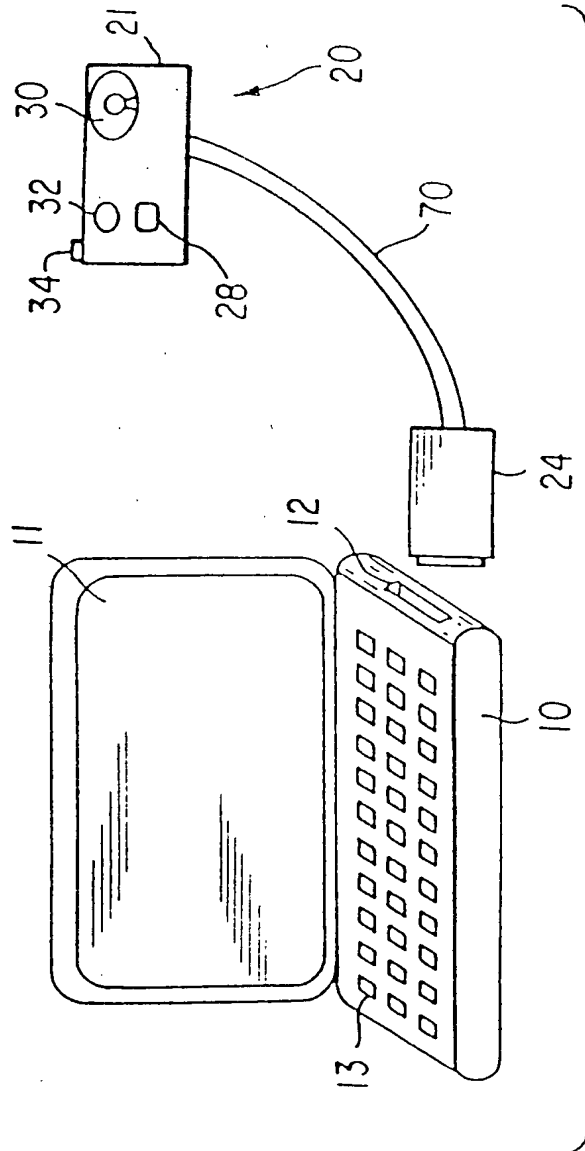


FIG. 6

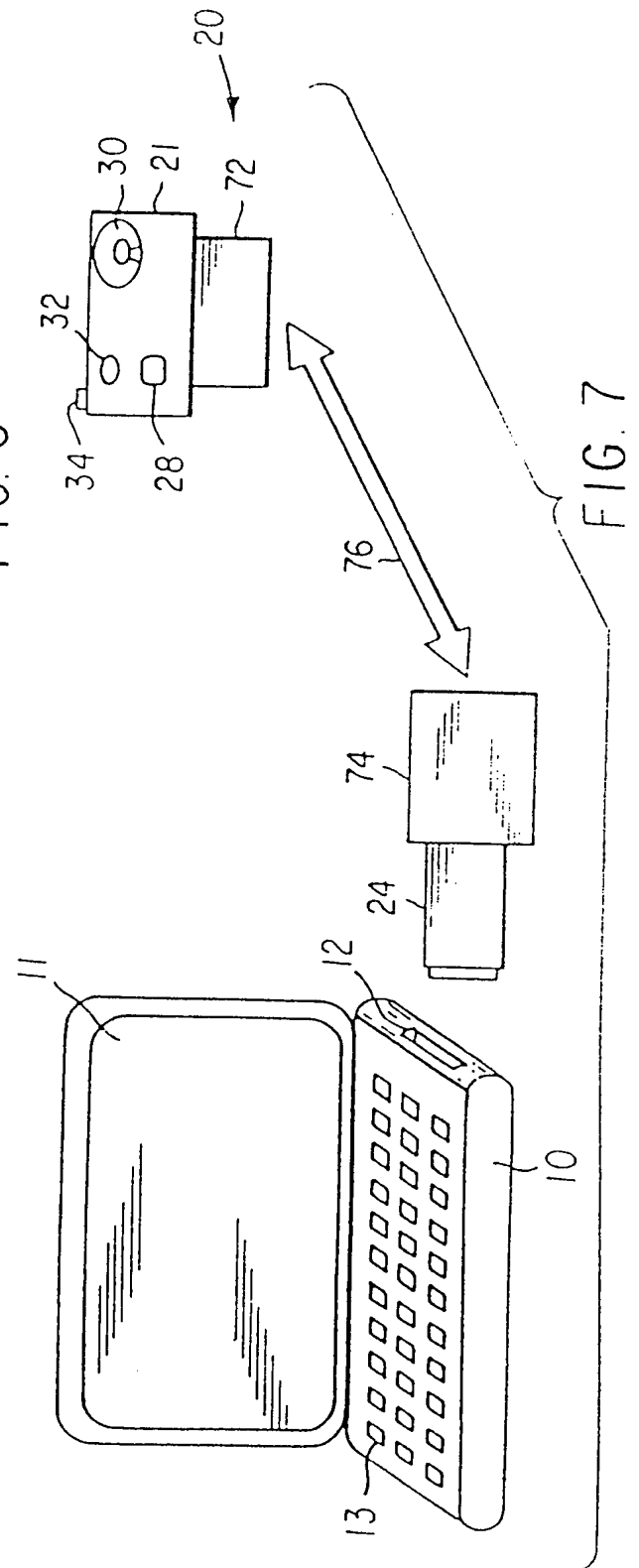


FIG. 7

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 5 H04N1/21

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 5 H04N G06F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP,A,0 477 910 (EZEL INC.) 1 April 1992 see the whole document ---	1,2,6, 11,21
X	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 16, no. 475 (E-1273) 2 October 1992 & JP,A,04 170 881 (RICOH CO., LTD.) 18 June 1992	1,2,7,8, 11,21
A	see abstract ---	9,10
Y	WO,A,90 13964 (EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY) 15 November 1990 cited in the application see abstract see figure 1 ---	1-3,5,6, 11-22

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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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C. (Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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